

day 1781.
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Mercury

No. 9154. EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1780.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-Square, Price 1 s. fewed.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS

OF THE LATE
ALEX. MUNRO, Senr. M. D. F. R. S.

Delivered at the HARVEIAN ORATION at Edinburgh,
For the year 1780.

By ANDREW DUNCAN, M. D.
Member of the Royal Societies of Medicine at Paris, Copenhagen, and
Edinburgh.

To which is added, ADDRESS to the STUDENTS of MEDICINE.
By Doctor CHARLES WEBSTER,
On delivering the HARVEIAN Prize for 1780, to Dr Arthur Broughton of
Bristol.

Of C. ELLIOT may be had, just published,
1. Medicinæ Præcepta Systema, ex Acad. Edin. Disput. inaug. &c. Curantibus Carolus Webber, M. D. 2 Vols. 8vo. price 10 s. 6 d. boards.
2. Theſaurus Medicus, five Disputationum in Academia Edinensi, &c. 2 vols. 8vo price 12 s. in boards.

JOHN WRIGHT, formerly in Kennedy's, now
in the New Assembly close, back of the City-guard, is to begin his
usual CLASSES of LAW and MATHEMATICS, on Monday the
15th instant, viz.

The Institutions of the Civil Law; a Class of the Pandects; and one
of the Scots Law.

Two Classes of the MATHEMATICS, viz. One of Euclid's Elements;
an advanced one for Algebra, the higher Geometry, Geography, and the
Principles of Natural Philosophy, with the common Experiments.

PATENT KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c.

JOHN SPOTSWOOD, West Bow Edinburgh, has just now got to
hand a complete Assortment of Patent Light CAST IRON GOB-
LETS, SAUCE and STEWING PANS, OVAL and ROUND POTTS,
flat bottomed PANS, TEA KETTLES, LATH and WALL NAILS,
&c. of a very late invention, upon a much improved plan to any
thing formerly made from Cast Iron. The general objection of weight,
foulness of metal, and of being brittle, is entirely removed; these be-
ing very near as light as copper, as malleable as wrought iron, and po-
lished smooth both within and outside. All danger of Verdegreafe, and
the annual expence of tining kitchen furniture, is likewise removed, and
will exceed greatly in duration.

Also sells a great variety of goods the CARRON manufacture, viz.
A large assortment of Bath, Pantheons, Franklins, Smoke, Pedestal,
Chimney, Landry, Round and Square HEATING STOVES, Perpetual
Ovens, Boiling Tables, Stewing-Stoves, Furnace Doors, Bars and
Grates, Water Boilers with brass cocks, Tea Kettles, Skillets, Potts,
Pans, Smoothing Irons, Girdles, Mortars, Tea Kitchen and box iron
Heaters, Jack, Sals, and Clock Weights, Door Knockers, Chimney
Backs, large Pan Boilers for bleachers, &c. Weights adjusted to En-
glish, Dutch, and Trone, side and sole Plough Shoes and Breasts, Fan-
ner Wheels, with many other articles of Cast Iron.

Likewise very handsome English Die Cut Fenders, all lengths; ditto
Tongs, Pockers, and Shovels; Pencil Duff for brightening Carron
stoves with brushes; Fire Pans, Coal Buckets, Duff, Cinder, and Fire
Shovels, Minching Knives, Frying Pans, Branders, Bellowses, Wire-
Cloths for dairy windows and Larders, wrought to a proper size for
keeping out insects, and a fine sort for inside window-blinds, which ex-
cludes a great deal less light than gauze, and answers the same purpose
of darkening to the outside, painted to any colour desired.

All at the very lowest prices.

GEORGE MILLER and COMPANY,

At their SHOP, head of Skinner's Close, High-street, Edinburgh,
RETURNS their most grateful thanks to their friends and the
Public; and hereby informs them, That they have got to hand
a FRESH STOCK of FINE TEAS.

Bohea 3 s. 6 d. best quality ditto 3 s. 10 d. Congo, Southerg, single
and fine Hyfoa, at the lowest prices: Gun-powder Hyfoa 1 l. 1 s. per
lib.

Good Highland Whisky 3 s. 4 d. high proof ditto 3 s. 8 d. per gallon.
Brandy from 6 s. to 9 s. Gin 5 s. to 8 s.; and Rum from 6 s. to 10 s.
6 d. per gallon. Roasted Coffee at 4 s. 6 d. raw ditto at 2 s. per lib.

Best Cognac Brandy in Chopin Bottles, 3 s.

JUST now arrived from Hamburg, and to be sold by JOHN THOM-
SON, junior, Leith.

A Parcel of LEMONS, in boxes; and a few
Thousand best PUNCH-ON and HOGSHEAD STAVES.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, at the house of KINLOCH, Shire of
Angus, upon Friday 12th May current.

The Whole FURNITURE in said House;
With the Farming Utensils, Work Horses, Cows, and Young Cattle
upon the farm.

The roup to continue till all is sold off.

TO BE SOLD.

A CORNETCY in the SCOTS GREYS, or
Second Regiment of Dragoons, which will be attended with
peculiar advantages to the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the signet.

W. BAILLIE, late Servant to Col. Mure

Campbell, has taken the house formerly possessed by Mrs
Murray, in CRIEFF, who has retired from business. He begs leave
to assure the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that his best
endeavours will be used to merit the countenance of those Ladies and
Gentlemen who shall honour him by calling at his INN.

From the London Gazette, April 29.
War Office, April 29. 1780.

95th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Reid, from the
half pay of the late 87th foot, is appointed to be Colonel.

Major Alexander Campbell, of the 1st foot, to be Lieutenant-Col-
onel.

Captain-Lieutenant Francis Pierpont, of 75th foot, to be Major.
To be Captains. Lieutenant James Christie, of 16th foot; Lieuten-
ant James Corbett, of 1st foot; Lieutenant John Jenkinson, of 67th
foot; Lieutenant Henry Lumden, of 14th foot; Lieutenant Malcolm
Macneil, of 1st foot; Lieutenant David Clephane, of 65th foot; Lieuten-
ant John Cheap, of 1st foot.

To be Captain-Lieutenant. Lieutenant John Spens, of 42d foot.
To be Lieutenants. Lieutenant Byre Evans Crowe, from half pay of
the 84th foot; Ensign Gilbert Waugh, of 35th foot; Ensign Alexan-
der Buchanan, of 26th foot; Ensign Donald Cameron, of 81st foot;
Ensign Alexander Hamilton, of 83d foot; Ensign Patrick Brown, of
83d foot; Ensign Richard Adderton, of 83d foot; Ensign Francis
Chester, of 61st foot; Ensign Dugald Campbell, of 1st foot; Ensign
Charles Bremner, of 94th foot.

To be Ensigns. Simon Drysdale, Charles Byne, Duncan Drummond,
Joseph Owen, William Stephenson, Charles Rowan, John Smith, Gen-
tlemen.

Serjeant James Harrison, of 4th foot, to be Adjutant.
Walter Hickson, Gent. to be Quarter-master.
John Carstairs, Gent. to be Surgeon.

96th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Whyte, of 3d
dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

To be Majors. Captain John Campbell, of 55th foot; Captain-
Lieutenant Hon. Charles Gunter Legge, of 19th dragoons.

To be Captains. Lieutenant Thomas Thomasson, of 18th foot;
Lieutenant Robert Bourne, of 52d foot; Lieutenant Stephens Howe,
of 12th foot; Lieutenant Lamb, Thos. Walpole, of 12th foot; Lieuten-
ant Richard Vere Drury, of 50th foot; Lieutenant Philip Bain-
bridge, of 2d foot; Lieutenant Hon. Francis Augustus North, of 2d
dragoon guards.

To be Captain-Lieutenant. Lieutenant William Rowley, of 10th dra-
goons.

To be Lieutenants. Ensign William Minet, of 10th foot; Ensign
Charles Lade, of 59th foot; Ensign Cameron Nibbett, of 45th foot;
Ensign Daniel Webb Webber, of 70th foot; Ensign Lord Edward Fitz-
gerald, of 19th foot; James Wemyss, Gentleman.

To be Ensigns. Lieutenant Claus Pell, of the Middlesex militia;
Ensign William Miles, of the Yorkshire militia; Festus Kelly, Thomas
Parker, Leonard Crooks, Stuart Adams, Francis Waldron, Daniel
Seddon, Gentlemen.

James Wemyss, Gent. to be Adjutant.
Serjeant Major William Hague, of 19th foot, to be Quarter-Master.
James Stuart, Gent. to be Surgeon.

97th Regiment of foot, Samuel Stanton, Esq. to be Colonel.
Major William Macintosh, of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Captain Joseph Duffaux, of 6th foot, to be Major.

To be Captains. Lieutenant William Shesbridge, of 16th foot
Lieutenant Ronald Hamilton, of 67th foot; Lieutenant Joseph Buck-
ridge, of 45th foot; Lieutenant James Sholto Douglas, of 50th foot;
Lieutenant Alexander Malcolm, of 51st foot; Lieutenant H. Saniford
Blankley, of 31st foot.

To be Captain-Lieutenant. Lieutenant Robert Wallace, of 50th foot.
To be Lieutenants. Ensign Thomas Spooner, of 47th foot; Ensign
Robert Wilson, of 13th foot; Ensign George Henry Gordon, of 9th
foot; Ensign Charles Whale, of 88th foot; Ensign William Webb,
of 89th foot; Ensign Edward Nightingale, of 2d foot; Ensign Hugh
Watson, of 56th foot; Ensign Thomas Hardyman, of 94th foot; John
Sutherland, Alexander Ramsay, Charles Peat, Gentlemen.

To be Ensigns. Ensign John Marmaduke Grafton, of the Suffolk mil-
itia; Charles Lewis, Philip Wolfe, Henry Shesbridge, George Gibbs,
Thomas Thompson, Charles Mac Vicar, Gentlemen.

William Harrison, Clerk, to be Chaplain.
Serjeant James Downs, of 69th foot, to be Adjutant.
George Rumbold, Gent. to be Quarter-Master.
Mate Joseph Massiot Cowley, of 13th foot, to be Surgeon.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 1.

The bill relative to the exportation of corn, the Lincoln's Inn bill,
and the bill for rebuilding Walton Bridge, were read a third time this
day in the House of Peers, and passed.

Earl Bathurst took the oaths in the House of Peers, in order to
qualify his Lordship for the place he now holds as President of the
Council; the oaths to be taken within six months.

The bill relative to the Island of Grenada, the wine duty bill, and
the stamp duty bill were read a second time, and committed for to-
morrow.

The Lord Chamberlain acquainted the House, that his Majesty
had been attended with their Lordships address of Friday last, and that
he had been pleased to say he would give directions accordingly.

A motion was made that the Dukes of Athol and Lord Percy might
be heard by counsel on their petitions, claiming the office of Great
Chamberlain. A motion was afterwards made to farther adjourn the
hearing of the said petitions till to-morrow evening; the Lords to be
summoned, and notice to be given to his Majesty's Attorney-General.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, May 1.

Sir Grey Cooper presented this day to the House of Commons se-
veral accounts pursuant to order.

A petition was presented from Maidstone against the Papists Bill.
A petition was likewise presented from Bradford, Trowbridge, and
Melkham, in the county of Wilts, against the debtor's bill; both pe-
titions being read by the Clerk, were ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the
amendments made by the House of Peers to the New York-exportation
bill, a motion was then made, that the same be considered on to-mor-
row three months, which, upon the question put, was agreed to by the
House.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill "for rectify-
ing certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for the better securing
the docks, ships, and stores at Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerness,
and for the better defending the passage of the river Thames, at
"Gravefend and Tilbury Fort." Agreed to.

A motion was made for "A copy of the Justifying Memorial of
"the King of Great Britain to be laid before that House," which, upon
the question being put, was agreed to.

A petition was presented from the Innholders and victuallers of
Winchester, and other parts adjacent, complaining of the grievances by
them sustained, on account of the number of his Majesty's forces being
quartered on them throughout the year: The petition was read, and
ordered to lie on the table.

Mr T. Luttrell rose, and informed the House, that he had two
motions to make, which he thought he might venture to submit to their
consideration, though no one Lord of the Admiralty was present, be-
cause he apprehended that no objection whatever could be made to them.
He had in view, he confessed, the mutiny which had lately
happened on board a line-of-battle ship; and if those men who had
been tried for this mutiny, should suffer death, he would pronounce the
execution to be nothing less than murder. There was an act of Parlia-
ment, he said, by which the Admiralty Board was bound to see the
wages of every ship's crew paid regularly, that they should never be
more than one year in arrears. If, acting in direct opposition to that
law, the Board had actually driven a ship's crew to mutiny, the Board,
and not the sailors, were to blame. The men belonging to the Invin-
cible had arrears due to them; they knew they were proceeding to a
station where they were likely to remain three years; they called for the
execution of the act of Parliament; they called for the wages that were
due to them; their demands were not complied with; and at the very
time that their request met with a refusal, that of another ship, in a si-
milar predicament, was instantly granted. The fate of the men who
had been tried was the more to be deplored, as they had been driven
to commit that for which they were to die. It was inhuman, in the
first instance, to rob these men of their liberty, by imprisoning them; it
was barbarous to rob them of the scanty pittance due to them, and
which they had earned by very hard and dangerous service. He con-
cluded with moving, first, "That an account of the arrears, due to
"the men belonging to his Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, together with
"the time of the last payment, should be given to." His other mo-
tion was, "for the like account relative to the *Invincible*."

Mr Burke coming in just when Mr Luttrell was speaking of a mu-
tiny, took up the consideration of the two men who were condemned
at the Old Bailey by the Court of Admiralty, for a mutiny on board a
private ship of war. This ship had been fitted out at Bristol, and, in-
stead of waging war against the enemies of this country, the Captain of
the ship had carried on hostilities against neutral powers, and thereby
had turned pirate. Under American colours, he had plundered a
Dutchman, a Dane, and, lastly, a Portuguese, with many instances
of barbarity. After these acts of piracy, he was afraid to return to
Bristol, to his owners, and had resolved to put into Falmouth. The
crew, through fear of being pressed, refused to go into that port, and
disobeyed the orders of their commander. The two unhappy convicts
were of the number. He would not undertake to say, that, according
to the strict letter of the law, they were not guilty of an act of mutiny;

but he would say, that equity might be fairly employed to plead for
men, whose commander had, by his piracies, extinguished all discipline
in his ship; and had consequently so far encouraged his men, by his
bad example, that they acted in a manner in which they would not
have dared to act, if they had not known that their Captain had aban-
doned all authority among his men, when he turned pirate. This he
had been so cautious of himself, that, though he was the principal
prosecutor, he thought proper to forfeit his recognizance, rather than
appear in a court of justice against them. Another thing he had done
was against the execution of these unhappy men, which was, that the
sentence pronounced against them was informal and incomplete. Sir
James Mordaunt appearing for the first time, to pronounce sentence of
death, was affected at the time he condemned those men, that he only
said, "You shall be carried to the place from whence you came, and
"from thence to the place of execution—and the Lord have mercy on
"your souls." Mr Burke trusted that mercy would likewise be extend-
ed to their bodies; for, exclusive of what might be urged in their fa-
vour from equity, they perhaps might derive some advantage from law;
for Sir J. Mordaunt had forgot to say, after mentioning the place of exe-
cution, "and there you shall hang till you are dead;" and from that ex-
emption it might, perhaps, with some colour of law, be urged, that the
sentence did not justify hanging. Many witnesses could be produced to
prove this omission; and though the record was perfect, and contained
the complete sentence, yet as it contained more than had been pro-
nounced by the Judge, there was certainly full ground to delay the exe-
cution, at least till proper enquiry should be made into the transaction.
The King by his oath was bound to execute justice in mercy; mercy
was not dependent, at least it ought not to be dependent, on the mere
caprice of any man; it was absolutely part of the law of the land; and
was as much to be attended to as justice. Nay, justice itself called as
loudly as human compassion could, for mercy. He would, therefore,
move, "That the execution of these men be suspended till proper en-
"quiry should be made into the affair."

The speaker informed Mr Burke, that he must first dispose of the
motions in his hand, which were then put, and

Lord Mulgrave, not seeing any impropriety in them, and know-
ing that they could be complied with in a very short time, said, he had
no objection to their passing; they were therefore carried.

Admiral Keppel said, that if the seamen were not paid their wages,
there certainly was a fault somewhere; and though he could not
positively point out where, yet he could very readily guess it. The non-
payment of wages was certainly a very great incitement to mutiny; and
unless it were the intention of Government to encourage mutinies, they
ought to remove the cause of them. When the mutiny broke out on
board the *Invincible*, every means were used by the commanders to
suppress it. Lenity and rigour were held out by turns for that purpose.
The four men, whose fate it was to be condemned for the whole crew,
had been seized almost at the beginning of the mutiny. The Admiral
of the port (if he was well informed) had offered to the whole crew,
that if they would submit, their four companions should be enlarged.
This offer had been rejected; and the crew continued mutinous for a
long time afterwards. At last they submitted, on condition of pardon;
and the four wretched prisoners, who having been put into irons in the
beginning, certainly could not have partaken of the guilt that followed
an obstinate perseverance in a mutiny for some days after they had been
confined, were to be punished, while the obstinate mutineers were per-
doned.

Lord Mulgrave vindicated the Admiralty Board, as the matter
did not come before them. The Admiral of the port was the officer
who could cause the execution of the sentence; and there were cases,
when the court-martial ordered execution, without leaving any discre-
tion whatsoever to the Commander of the port. He expressed his sur-
prise that gentlemen could think of justifying mutiny, on the score of
non-payment of wages, when there was a positive act of Parliament
which declared, that the non-payment of wages could not change the
nature of a mutiny; and that it could make mutiny cease to be a capital
offence. If a contrary doctrine should go abroad, gentlemen would
find that it would promote instead of preventing mutiny.

Admiral Keppel maintained, that partially ought not to take place
in paying off the crews of ships, and that lenity was the best way to
suppress a mutiny. A very violent mutiny had appeared on board Sir R.
Harland's ship, while he commanded the fleet; that officer had waited
upon him for instructions, and professed his readiness to obey the orders
he might receive, whether they should be lenient or coercive. It had
struck him (Keppel) that there had been some other cause than mere
want of pay or spirit of revolt, for the mutiny; he therefore ordered Sir
Robert to repair to his ship, and to inform the men that the Admiral
desired to know if they had any cause to complain against their officers,
and to assure them if they had, the Admiral was resolved not to over-
look a fault from the Vice-Admiral down to the lowest. He had men-
tioned the Vice-Admiral merely to satisfy the men, and to convince
them that he was in earnest. The message had the desired effect; and
lenity thus suppressed a mutiny, which force would have made to blaze
more fiercely, and which could not have been suppressed by opposition
without much bloodshed. In this lenity he rejoiced; and he could not
but condemn an unnecessary rigour, and more still so when that rigour
had been threatened in defiance of the public faith, which he understood
to have been pledged to the mutineers by the Admiral, whose every
promise ought to be ratified by the Admiralty.

Lord Howe requested, that the Admirable Admiral would in fu-
ture call his lenity by its right name—discipline; for it was discipline to
use lenity, as long as it could promote the service.

Lord Mulgrave said, that had the crew of the *Invincible* known
their new Captain, better, they never would have mutinied, for he was
all that humanity, bravery, and good nature could have wished for; but
as he had taken the command only the day before the mutiny broke out,
his amiable qualities were unknown to the men. As to the promise of
the Admiral, said to have been pledged to the mutineers, he had never
heard of it; he could inform the House, however, that the punishment
the men had been condemned to, was not capital; and that the execu-
tion of the sentence could not now be prevented, as it had already
been executed in part.

Mr Burke then resumed the subject of the men condemned to be
hanged on Friday next; and said he would not make any motion rela-
tive to them, if any one servant of the Crown would assure him, that
the execution should be respited some time.

Lord North observed, that when the King was in London, no ca-
pital punishment could be inflicted previous to a report to his Majesty,
at which some of the first law-officers were always present. In the pre-
sent case, the report had been made, and nothing had appeared, at the
time, which could induce his Majesty to prevent the law from taking
its course. Compassion, he said, was natural to the human breast; and
if Parliament were to interfere in cases of this nature, the compassion
of gentlemen would lay them open to applications the most frivolous
and unjust. The mode now pursued was certainly as fair as could be
desired. However, as the Hon. Gentleman insisted that there were
reasons for respiting the execution of the convicts alluded to, he would
take care that the circumstance should reach the royal ear. That was
all he could promise, as the granting a respite rested ultimately with
the King.

Mr Burke would have been perfectly satisfied with this answer in
any other case than that of life and death; and that too in a case where
the arguments were much stronger in favour of mercy than of justice.
The unanimous recommendation to royal mercy by the jury, was a
strong argument in favour of the prisoners; because, though they had
found them guilty within the letter of the law, yet the spirit of it had
pointed out the convicts as objects of mercy. Here the matter rested
without any motion.

Sir Herbert Mackenzie presented a petition on the part of Mr Green,
praying leave to be examined relative to a plan for manning his Ma-
jesty's navy without pressing, leave was given to bring up the petition.



and it had been read, Sir Herbert moved that a committee might be appointed to enquire into the merits of the said petition.

Lord Howe rose to oblige, that no man in the navy, or out of it, could more sincerely than himself wish to abolish the dreadful custom of pressing; but at the same time he thought every plan for that purpose falling immediately within the department of the Admiralty, the proposition should first be laid before the Board, and, if approved, it would then come through its proper channel recommended to Parliament; for which reason, and as he did not then see any of the Lords of the Admiralty then in the House, he would leave it to the judgment of the House whether they would appoint a committee, or order the petition to be laid on the table. The latter measure was agreed to.

The order of the day for committing the commission of accounts bill, being then called for, on the motion of Lord North, several passages of the journals were read, to prove that in former commissions of accounts, members of Parliament had not been included.

After some conversation the Speaker left the chair, and

Lord North assured the House, that if he had not thought proper to appoint members of it to be of the Commission, it was not because he was not convinced that men of the most upright characters and first abilities were not to be found there, but because he was afraid that if gentlemen in Parliament should be appointed, very little satisfaction would be felt by the people. Among those who were to form the Commission, he thought it necessary that some military man should be appointed, who was well acquainted with the nature of the army expenses. To him he would join a gentleman equally versed in these matters. Gentlemen of the law appeared also fit for the purpose—particularly such of them as from the nature of their office, were accustomed to accounts; as were the Masters in Chancery. To these he proposed to add some eminent merchants, and make up the whole number nine. The first person he should name was Lieutenant General Sir Guy Carleton; the second Mr Bowly, Comptroller of the army accounts.

His Lordship was proceeding, when he was interrupted by some members, who could not repress their indignation at seeing gentlemen out of Parliament vested with powers, which they held to be inseparable from the character of a representative.

Gen. Conway in particular, said he found himself in a critical situation; he was either obliged to vote away the privileges of Parliament, or to object to the characters of the individuals whom he approved. How, said he, could I put a negative on Sir Guy Carleton?—a man whom I love, esteem, and revere—a man whom the strictest integrity, the nicest sense of honour, and all the good qualities of the head and heart conspire to adorn. In this dilemma, I move, Sir, that you leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; this I do, that the House may be resumed, that the question whether members of Parliament should be appointed or not to the new commission, may be discussed. I confess it ought to have been agitated before, but as it was not, it ought now to be resumed to.

Mr. Hays, from the subject having been often handled before, and not finding the Speaker leaving the chair opposed by any one, had been induced to think that gentlemen had reserved themselves for the Commission, there to argue whether members should be of the commission or not; and he was not a little surprised now to find the first objection stated when a General was mentioned, who, on all hands, except that he was out of Parliament, was confessed to be a most fit person for the employment.

Mr. T. Townsend was very severe on Lord North for the indignity offered to Parliament; and from the paucity bestowed on Sir Guy Carleton, took occasion to censure the noble Lord for suffering such a man to remain idle, when persons who had never seen service were sent on hazardous expeditions, and for putting a pen in his hand instead of a sword.

Mr. Cornwall gave his opinion for a commission composed of gentlemen out of Parliament, and proved from the journals that a commission so found was no novelty in this country, such Commissioners having been sent to Ireland at the close of the last century, to settle the forfeited estates.

Mr. Dunning, in the appointment of Sir Guy Carleton, perceived the counterpart of that system, which had taken the pen from the hand of a gentleman, to put in it a sword. This was an arrow from the same bow. Lawyers, too, were to be employed, and those taken from that court which was most remarkable for expedition; so that at the end of the century some progress might be made in settling the accounts. The next were merchants, who already, perhaps, held contracts, or were to hold them. A gentleman, avowedly a placeman, and one who quitted his place to the noble Lord, was to be the second in the commission. So that without degrading from the characters of the gentlemen, it might be fairly said that they were all placemen, or expectant placemen. As to the motion for leaving the Chair, he confessed he wished it might be suspended till the curiosity of the Committee should be gratified with the names of all the Commissioners.

Lord North refused to go through their names, as that, he said, would only serve to furnish gentlemen with an opportunity to exercise their wit, at the expense of some of the first characters in the nation. He wished to have the sense of the Committee first taken on the motion for leaving the Chair; and that it might be determined whether the commission should be composed of or not of gentlemen in Parliament, before he proceeded.

A long debate now ensued, in which Colonel Barre, Mr. Burke, Lord John Cavendish, the Lord Advocate, and others, spoke.

At half past one the House divided on the question, whether Sir Guy Carleton should stand one of the Commissioners. This was carried in the affirmative, there appearing,

For the question,	191
Against it,	172

The Committee then proceeded to the other question, whether Mr Bowly should stand as one of the Commissioners. On this question a long debate ensued, the principal speakers in which were Col. Barre, Lord North, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Fox.

The last mentioned gentleman was particularly severe on Lord North, who, he said, through a pretended impartiality, had excluded members of Parliament, yet had the offer of a place to the head of his list two persons in situations, in which human nature could not possibly divest itself of influence.

He then moved for the rule to be read, which declared, that it should not extend to the appointing any person who held a place under Government, to be one of the Commissioners.

Lord North agreed to withdraw Mr Bowly from the commission. After which, it being now a quarter past three in the morning, the House adjourned till the afternoon, when General Conway is to move for leave to bring in a bill for a reconciliation with America.

A petition was presented by Sir George Yonge against the new malt tax bill, signed by 18,000 inhabitants of Devonshire. Referred it to a Committee of Ways and Means.

From the New-York Royal Gazette.

New-York, March 29. The cry in Mr Washington's camp is, "Thirteen Kings and no bread; better serve one King and plenty of bread."

This language was lately uttered by a regiment of the rebel artillery running up and down the republican lines.

From the St Christopher's paper and some private letters, we are informed, that his Majesty's ships Rover and Tobago have carried into Antigua a St Domingo ship with 470 hogsheads of sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton; and a French frigate of 32 guns is sent into Barbadoes. A fleet of vessels from Martinique and Guadaloupe, bound to St. Eustatius, were taken by the British privateers. Admiral Parker's having taken possession of the Isle de Ramiers, or Pigeon Island, Port Royal in Martinique, is also confirmed in a private letter.

The rebel assembly have passed an act that every fourth man, between the age of 15 and 60, shall be compelled to join the Continental army for the term of three years.

Mr Thibou's gazette, printed at St Croix in the West-Indies, of Jan. 10, has the following article: "Just as this paper was going to press we are informed of the capture of Dominique by Admiral Parker."

We hear from Woodbury in Connecticut, that on the 17th ult. Benjamin Davenport, an hired servant of Mr Malery, of Washington, was guilty of a most atrocious mur-

der; Mr Caleb Malery, his wife, and three grandchildren, were the unhappy victims; upon being suspected, he was apprehended and committed to Litchfield jail; he confessed, it is said, that he first murdered Mr Malery, his wife, and one of the children, then plundered and set fire to the house, the flames in a short time consumed the other two children; two of these belong to Mr Caleb Malery, Jun. of Brig General Delancey's Brigade now on Long Island.

By a gentleman of reputable character who left Litchfield jail on the 9th instant, we have some further particulars of the above affair; that the said Davenport's father and family were all concerned in the murder; that two of Davenport's brothers were committed to jail before he left the country; and that it was thought all the murderers would be set at liberty if they would engage in the rebel army during the war, as the perpetration was committed on a family who had ever been distinguished as firm friends to his Majesty's government.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2. By various accounts from Charleston we hear, that the Spaniards have invested St Augustine; and that General Prevost, with his whole army, had left Georgia to aid that place, but his assistance came too late; that Pensacola had submitted to the Spanish arms.

Extract of a letter, dated March 29, 1780, from a gentleman in New-York, to his friends in Bristol.

"At present our affairs in America stand exceedingly well; and in the West-Indies, which undoubtedly you will know of by this time, our fleet is far superior to the French, and very successful, having made many prizes, amongst which are several frigates.

"The Philadelphia papers inform us, that Sir Henry Clinton is arrived at Georgia, but are silent as to any thing further. The army still here is a very healthy and respectable one, and though we are accessible on all sides during the late severity of the weather, which was truly hard, no attack was made upon any of our posts, except Staten-Island, and there the enemy made a most shameful piece of business of it. With respect to our enemies, it is reported, and I verily believe it, that their confusion, riots, and distress daily increase, and their money hardly passable at any rate. In Connecticut two or three years ago they enforced its passing by a law declaratory of its being a legal tender. This within a month they thought expedient to repeal, not however before they called in and cancelled all their own state-money, obliging the holders of it to bring in at a certain period, and receive in payment the continental money, which in less than a month they reprobated, by making it no longer a legal tender. By this stroke thousands must unavoidably be ruined. This is the happy fruit of their boasted new systems."

"Under these circumstances, if at home you can maintain a naval superiority, and act with spirit and unanimity, all may be well yet."

From the New-York Mercury.

New-York, March 24. One of the most gallant privateering exploits has been lately performed by eleven determined Refugee Sailors from this port, that perhaps has happened during the present, or any preceding war. These brave fellows having all been severely persecuted, and repeatedly stripped of their properties by the rebels, found themselves reduced to circumstances detested by generous soaring minds; to remedy which they unanimously resolved to balance accounts with the authors of these misfortunes, or perish in the attempt. Last Monday forenoon they embarked in a whale-boat, named the Lewistown Revenge, Wilby commander, armed with a swivel gun in her bow, eleven muskets, and eleven pair of pistols. They passed Sandy-hook, and proceeded to Egg-harbour in the Jerseys, where they found three privateers ready for sea, and a twelve gun letter of marque schooner laden with lumber. Their number being inadequate to the force collected there, they pretended to be rebels, and spent an evening with those who were really such in the most social manner. From thence they sailed to the river Delaware; and in Morris's-river, which falls into it, they captured a loaded vessel. After which they stood for Reedy Island, and alternately fell in with nine sail of vessels outward bound, eight of which they burned, and took one; they also made prize of three vessels carrying produce up to Philadelphia. During their cruise, they discharged between fifty and sixty rebel prisoners, after exacting a parole that a British subject should be exchanged for each of them.

Last Tuesday morning they brought in three of their prizes; one (in which were two of the associated adventurers) they had the mortification to see retaken by whale-boats off Cape May, when the lightness of the wind prevented assistance being given. The other is reported to have arrived at the Hook yesterday.

Those who have arrived were also attacked off Cape May, but repulsed the assailants; in doing which one of the heroes received a wound in his arm by a splinter.

From the London Papers, May 2.

Toulon, April 11. The frigate l'Aurora, commanded by M. de la Flotte, which sailed from Malaga on the 28th of March, with a convoy of six ships from Martinica, arrived here yesterday. She took, on the 31st, the Neptune, a Mahonese privateer, of six guns and 42 men. A violent wind dispersed the convoy; but none of the ships here received any damage.

Paris, April 22. Letters from Brest of the 17th instant advise, that the Chevalier Ternay's squadron was ready to sail on the 14th instant, all the crew being on board, and the troops were entirely embarked on the 10th, but that a south-west wind, which is quite contrary to their departure from the road, has blown with violence ever since, and still continues.

On the 10th instant 18 vessels, laden with provisions, have entered the port of Brest from St Maloe's, but the convoy which sailed from Havre on the 20th still continues at Cherbourg.

Hague, April 25. We have accounts from Lisbon, that a vessel arrived there met Mr de Guichen's squadron off the Azores Islands on the 10th of February, with a fair wind.

From France we learn, that the accounts from Baltimore are, that the Spaniards have taken Pensacola, and that a considerable armament was sailed from the Havannah to attack St Augustine in East Florida.

The Russian Minister did not receive a formal answer to his Memorial last week, as all the provinces had not then given their opinions; but as they all arrived on Friday last, and that is a post-day to Russia, it is imagined that Ambassador received an answer yesterday.

The English Ambassador has not yet, it is imagined, received any answer relative to the reclaimed succours; and as the King of Great Britain in Council has thought proper, by his Declaration of the 17th of this month, to put the threats mentioned in Sir Joseph Yorke's last Memorial into execution, many people look upon an answer as superfluous and unnecessary.

Frankfort, April 20. The Emperor of Germany hath just given a fresh proof of his liberal manner of thinking, superior to the prejudices which degrade humanity:—The place of Commissary Censor of Books in the Empire being vacant by the death of the Suffragan of Mayence, the Emperor hath nominated Mr de Deinet, Aulic Counsellor of the Prince of Waldeck, to succeed him; and on the representations made to him by the Chancery of the Empire, on account of Mr Deinet being a Protestant, recommending, on the contrary, the Suffragan of Worms, his Imperial Majesty answered, "That the three religions, admitted in the Empire, enjoyed the same rights and privileges, by virtue of the peace of Westphalia."

Cadix, March 31. The Captain of his Majesty's packet-boat Le Quiros, of 16 guns, which sailed from the Havannah on the 22d of January, is arrived here this day on board a Portuguese brigantine, and gives an account, that in latitude 38, and longitude 358, the above packet was taken by an English privateer of 32 guns, 6 mortars, some pata-rones, and 150 men, after an engagement of four hours.

L O N D O N.

This morning it was reported, that advice was received that Admiral Rodney has got safe into Antigua, but that he had met with a deal of bad weather; and that all his ships were in a very shattered condition.

Four of his Majesty's frigates are ordered to be got ready immediately, in order to sail to Newfoundland, where they are to cruise, in order to protect our trade at that place.

Commodore Walsingham, with the outwardbound West-India fleet under his command, still remains at Torbay, wind bound.

One of the swiftest sailing frigates we have is ordered to be immediately got ready to carry over dispatches to General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot at Carolina.

No dispatches of any kind were received from Admiral Arbuthnot at the Admiralty, by the Swift packet, which circumstance is the more extraordinary, as the Defiance man of war, one of his fleet, is admitted to be lost. General Robertson sent the intelligence of it. His account of her is, that she struck on the bar entering into Charlestown bay, and remained in that distressful situation upwards of twenty hours, when she went to pieces, every thing in her being lost, except the crew, which with much difficulty were saved.

The length of the siege of Charlestown, it is conjectured, will in some measure be determined by the support which the shipping may give the land forces; if the men of war can get over the bar, so as to lie along-side of the town, they will be able to make a diversion in that part, and so divide the force of the Carolinians; but as the bar at the mouth of the harbour is long, it will acquire some time to bring the ships up; for which purpose they must have all their guns, and stores taken out, which occasion considerable delay, even though no opposition should be made by the enemy's ships.

South-Carolina was a very favourite province of his late Majesty; as a proof of which he made a present of the brass guns, which were taken on board the Foudroyant, to the inhabitants of Charlestown, and they now make a part of the strength of that place.

In the course of last night's debate the Speaker positively asserted, that at the breaking-up of the present meeting, parliament will certainly be dissolved.

Friday Mr Dunning moved the Court of King's Bench, for a rule to shew cause why an information should not be filed against the Rev. Henry Bate, on the same ground, and for the same offence that Mr Peckham had obtained a rule against R. Haswell, the printer of the Morning Post on Monday last, which was for a libel on the Duke of Richmond, charging him with high treason. Mr Dunning produced two affidavits in support of his motion, which proved the Rev. Henry Bate to be the Editor, and one of the proprietors of the Morning Post; that he is, and has been for years past, the director of all matters to be printed in the said paper; and that he revises the several proof papers before they are published, and is allowed by the rest of the proprietors a weekly sum for so doing. That he with his own hand gave the queries to the printer of the paper on the 23d or 24th of February, and told him "there is copy for to-morrow," or words to that effect, by which the printer understood he was to print it, and that he did print it accordingly in the Morning Post on February the 15th.—The Court granted the rule, and on Wednesday it is expected to be argued, whether the rule ought or ought not to be made absolute.

As the voters of Middlesex, and a Middlesex jury, though composed of Middlesex freeholders, are two different things, the court entertains great hopes that a favourable verdict will be found in the present prosecution for a libel, to the mortification of the people's friends.

A correspondent says, that in the trial against the printer and publisher of the libel against his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the new doctrine, that the more truth is contained in the offensive publication the greater is the libel, will not be broached to the jury; but it is expected they will be told, contrary to an equally new doctrine, that they are judges of the law as well as the fact, and are to decide upon guilt and on innocence according to their own feelings and understanding.

Last night the new-born son of Lord Stormont was baptised at his Lordship's house in Portland-Place, by the name of George; the sponsors were their Majesties, represented by proxies, who were the Duke of Roxburgh and Countess of Hertford.

By the navy list it appears, that Great Britain has built, since the last peace, no fewer than 46 ships of the line, besides more than a double number of vessels of different rates.

The Lord Chancellor continues very much indisposed, which may be truly considered at this critical time as a national misfortune.

Our grand fleet of 35 sail of the line will be ready for sea by the 15th instant, at furthest, and the enemy, by the most authentic intelligence, have no more than eighteen sail of the line at Brest, some of which cannot be ready before the middle of June, and the ships at Toulon, &c. are very backward, and cannot be got ready this summer.

of a letter from on board the Andromeda frigate, Bar
Feb. 29.
arrived here, after a passage of 48 days. We have
board 1000 men, and are going to Antigua, where,
an expedition is forming against Dominica, as
Collingwood has blocked up six French men of
war. Our bombs are all ready, and I hope in my next
you a good account."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.
mouth 29. Five merchantmen, under convoy of the Dublin
war, arrived here, which the day before the Needles.
mouth 30. The Centaur man of war is ordered to sail the first
d, to join the outward bound fleet in Torbay.
mouth 22. Arrived the Amicitie, Temple, from St Maloes, with
of 300 prisoners, bound for Southton, but struck on Dower
by which the lost her rudder, and made much water; they were
here by two cutters, or must all have perished.
act of a letter from Yarmouth, April 29. Yesterday, arrived
frigate, Capt. Pigot, bound for the Elbe, with nine trans-
the day before, about 10 leagues off Leith, fell in with three
privateers, from 18 to 30 guns, which engaged the Jason, but
and them to their off, after losing her fore-topgallant mast, and
ad of her fore-topmast, her sails and rigging lightly damaged,
men wounded, one of which is since dead: The transports fel-
five of them are here with the Jason, the rest we have no ac-
of. This day arrived a collier from Sunderland; she was ran-
Thursday last off Flamborough for 200 guineas, by a French pri-
of 20 nine-pounders: The Captain says he had taken 30 vessels,
and several into Scarborough and Whitby.
Thames, Sydes, from London to Lisbon, arrived off Belem,
he was stranded by the carelessness of the pilot.
Spartling, Jackson, from Liverpool to New York, is taken by
vra, a Boston privateer, formerly the Thorn ship of war.
N. S. D. Carmen, Zaida, taken on her passage by a French
war, and carried into Lisbon, is ordered to be delivered up to the
of.
Ullyfist, Jameson, from Clyde to New York, is carried into Bour-
nington, April 29. Remains the Aolus frigate, with the trade for
and Lisbon.
Betsey, Obrien, (a London transport) through mistake of the
was run on shore in December last on the rocks near New York,
fully lost.
Aurora, Nelson, and Brothers, Peel, from Limerick to London,
taken the 14th inst. off Scilly, by the Duc de Coigny privateer,
ried into Morlaix.
Wolf, Murphy, from Cork to New York, is taken by an Ame-
privateer.
Richard, Stokes, from Hull to Riga, is lost near Riga.
Polacre, Mary Louisa, Andreu, from Leghorn to London, is
led near Estaples in France.
Elizabeth, Fletcher, from Liverpool and Lisbon to Quebec, was
ar the island of St John's.
Ruffia Merchants, the George, the Swan, and the Judith trans-
foundered on their passage from New York to Georgia; all the
saved.
Lark, Knowles, was taken by a French privateer off the river St
Lark, Florida.
privateer, frigate built, of 28 guns, took nine sail of light colliers,
and a large brig, off Whitby; the Content and Queen armed
sailed from Shields in pursuit of them.
Le Constance, Devreux, from Surinam to New York, is taken
carried into New London.
Dick, Hewin, and Viper, Cowell, of Liverpool, were well the
of March, in lat. 26. On the same day they took a ship from New-
to Hispaniola, laden with lumber; and the 17th took another ship
from Cadiz to Virginia, mounting 18 four-pounders, laden with
and salt, and were proceeding with them to Jamaica.
Donna Lucia, Parents, from Hamburg to Genoa, was taken
carried into Algiers, and detained six days, when orders came
the Court of Madrid to release her, and she is arrived at Genoa.
atters from Cadiz advise, that all neutral ships, lately taken, are
red to be released.

EDINBURGH.
Extract of letter from London, May 2.
This day, the House of Peers, in a Committee on the Grenada
the Wine Duty bill, and the Stamp Duty bill, went through the
and afterwards reported to the House without amendment.
Mr Dailie, this day, presented to the House of Commons two books,
giving an account of British and foreign ships, reported inwards
in 1773 to 1780.
A bill was presented "for more effectually preventing bribery and
corruption in the election of Members in Parliament, by imposing an
oath to be taken by any candidate at such election," the same was
a first time, and ordered to be printed.
The Salt Bill was read a third time, and passed.
A motion was made, that the act of the 13th and 14th of Charles
cap. 18, might be read, which being done, a motion was afterwards
made, for leave to bring in a bill, to explain and amend so much of the
act, as restrains the removal of wool, &c.
Several public and private bills will receive the Royal assent by
omission on Friday next.
The committee on the county petitions, and the call of the House,
adjourned till Monday next.
The House, after having been sitting till near four o'clock this
morning, was inclined to adjourn to Wednesday (to-morrow); but Gen-
Conway signifying, that he had a motion to make relative to the
American war, which would not admit of any delay, it was agreed that
the House should meet this day. The General, however, consented,
this afternoon, to put off his motion to Friday.
Mr T. Luttrell, finding that the order of the day was called for, in-
formed the House, that he had a motion to make which was of im-
portance, that it ought to supersede every order of the day.
He was to prepare the way for a serious consideration of the case of Mr
William Parker, printer of the General Advertiser. Through him the
berties of every Englishman were wounded, because he was condemned
to a tedious imprisonment, in an ignominious and unhealthy goal, for no
crime whatsoever. He had only published a hand-bill in the way of his
business as a Printer, on an occasion which had excited a laudable spirit
of joy for the acquittal of one person, and indignation against another.
He therefore concluded, that the punishment being greatly disproportion-
ed to the offence, which ought rather to be called culpable than crimi-
nal, it was the business of that House to interpose. As, however, he
did not think the House would wish to prosecute the Judges of the
King's Bench, he would only require, that they would take upon them
to have the remainder of the punishment remitted to the prisoner; and
to prepare the way for that, he moved, "That a copy of the record of
the sentence against William Parker in the Court of King's Bench, be
laid before the House."
The Solicitor General opposed the motion, and observed, that, in
common candour, the Honourable Gentleman ought to have made the
House acquainted with the purport of the hand-bill, for the printing of
which Mr Parker had been confined. But, as the Honourable Gentle-
man had omitted that duty, he would take it upon himself. The hand-
bill contained these inflammatory words:—"Tremble for the murder
committed last night by the soldiers—No soldiers—No tyranny—Down
with bad ministers!"
Another thing to be observed was, that it was not on the night of
the great tumult, when excesses of joy might have been pleaded for a kind
of intoxication, that the hand-bill was printed, but on the succeeding
night. The object was obvious,—it was to excite sedition. And tho'
the Honourable Member had described the hand-bill, as printed in the
"way of business," he must beg leave to look upon it, as a very different light.
And he wished that some one would acquaint the confined printer, that
it would be prudent in him to give up that kind of business in future.
For, if any blood had been shed on the night that the hand-bill in ques-
tion had been printed, the prisoner would not have presented a petition
this session to Parliament, from the place where he is now confined; for
he certainly, before this time, would have been carried to a place that
would have put an end to his petitioning.
The question was then put on Mr Luttrell's motion, which was ne-
gative without a division. Mr Luttrell being supported only by Mr Bar-
row, who, when nobody else appeared willing to support him, seconded
the motion.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Trade, in
which, in consequence of a motion made by Mr Eden, and seconded by
Alderman Hayley, leave was given to bring in a bill, to allow the ex-
portation of flours, provisions, and other merchandise from Great Bri-
tain and Ireland, to New York, &c.
Council was afterwards heard, in support of, and against a bill for
regulating the Court of Conscience in Hallifax, Yorkshire, after which
the House adjourned.

Extract of another letter from London, May 2.
From what you have seen in our Gazette, you see we have had
a pretty good beginning of the campaign in America. This foreigner,
Knapshausen, seems to enter into the business on a more rational and
common plan than all our Generals ever did before. He has raised and
encouraged the military spirit of the country against the rebels, their
known enemies and oppressors; and he has gained the love and esteem
of the country where he and his troops are likely for some time to reside;
two most essential points, which have hitherto been most shamefully and
unaccountably slighted.
He has also begun business in February and March, much earlier
than any General ever did before.
We are rather in pain here for the fate of Charlestown. The re-
bels, it must be confessed, have had ample time to fortify it, and render
it formidable. But it must be remembered they had the same time and
opportunity at Long Island, and other strong holds, which they made
no advantage of; and some of them, we know, they even abandoned
shamefully, after all their most laborious efforts had been completed in
the most ingenious and perfect manner. The same thing may now hap-
pen, it is to be hoped, and our regular well disciplined forces gain an
easy conquest without bloodshed.
There are some circumstances which greatly favour this idea. It is
well known, that the small-pox was very fatal in Charlestown before
the King's forces came near it, so much so, that the country folks were
afraid to come in with provisions, which rendered every thing scarce and
dear. This scarcity must encrease the moment our troops came near
the province; for our guineas would have a thousand charms where the
Congress dollars have been so long in a state of depreciation, and daily
falling in value.
It is also to be hoped, that as the small-pox made many quit the
town, that in such a fluctuating state the King's friends within the
town would be more upon an equal footing with the rebel party. In
short, if they hold out, they have the most alarming and distressing
prospect of disease and famine before them. If they surrender, they
have a most encouraging and even beneficent proclamation to fly to.
All our reports of the surrender of Charlestown on the 16th, are
founded on letters from Nantz, where it only is a report. I find no
mention how the accounts came there; one thing is certain, that there
were private letters that mention some transactions later than the official
accounts. One I saw, where the frigates were mentioned as riding in
Five Fathom Hole, over the Bar of Charlestown, and that the men of
war were all lightened, and to go over the Bar next day.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, April 28.
The Committee on the pipe water-bill made their report, which
was agreed to, and ordered to the Lord Lieutenant for transmission.
Mr Denis Daly said, that it was reported that the British Ministry had
given directions to Government here, to oppose the duties on refined
sugars, for which reason, he desired to know if the case was such; if so,
all the extension of trade to the West Indies was a matter of no im-
portance, and therefore requested the gentlemen in the confidence of Gov-
ernment would answer on the subject.
Mr Foster said, there was no foundation for the report.
Mr Fortescue observed, that Admiration had been gratified in every
thing, and had mentioned a monstrous loan, but he did not know
how the interest of it would be paid, unless by a retrenchment in the
revenue establishment, for which reason he had moved some time since
for an account of all new employments in that department, but the ac-
count had not been given in.
Mr Bercford excused the neglect on account of Mr Hamilton's ab-
sence.

The House then proceeded on the report of the Committee of Ways
and Means, when
Sir Lucius O'Brien said, that as in the clause of the heads of the bill
for granting duties on beer, ale, &c for the appropriation of 10,000 l.
per annum of the tea duty for the encouragement of the linen and
hempen manufactures, the disposal of this money was ordered as Parli-
ament should direct; thus taking it from the trustees of the linen
board, he moved, that the words "as the parliament thought proper,"
be expunged.
A debate ensued, and the question being put, it was negative, 50
to 13.
The stamp act was then read and agreed to, after which the House
adjourned to next day.
Lately died in the West-Indies, Dr William Bruce, Phy-
sician to the army. His amiable character rendered him
dear to all. He was no less conspicuous in the religious, dis-
charge of his office, than in affording relief to all who stood
in need of his beneficence.

This day, an express arrived from Aberdeen, to the Com-
missioners of the Customs here, informing, that a vessel be-
longing to that port, had been captured on the evening of
Wednesday last, in the mouth of this Frith, about three
miles from the Island of May, which the master had ran-
omed, and had afterwards arrived at Aberdeen. The privateer
which took the vessel is the Duc d'Elisack of Dunkirk,
Nicolas Gardoien Commander, mounting 22 guns, 9 pound-
ers, and having 170 men. She has a yellow painted head,
white bottom, and tarred sides.
In consequence of a memorial from the Magistrates of
this city, to the Lords of the Treasury, his Majesty has been
graciously pleased to order five hundred pounds to be paid
for the purpose of ornamenting and altering the High
Church here, there being, in that place of worship, a seat
allotted for the use of his Majesty.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock the Theatre in
Glasgow was discovered to be on fire; it was near three
quarters of an hour before any material assistance could be
procured, and the inside of the building, together with the
Wardrobe, Scenery, &c. are entirely consumed.
William Dalgleish, the youngest of the two brothers who
were some time ago condemned before the High Court of
Justiciary for a foot-pad robbery, has received his Majesty's
pardon on condition of serving either in the army or navy.
He was recommended to mercy by the Jury.
The Arbuthnot privateer belonging to Glasgow has taken
two valuable prizes, and carried them into Barbadoes.
The Thomas McAllister, from Barbadoes, the Fincastle,
—, from St Kitt's; the Elizabeth, Taylor, the Neptune,
Rogers, the Pembroke, Allyson, and the Jamaica, Kerr,
all belonging to Clyde, are arrived at New-York.
The Tom, Lee, belonging to Glasgow, is arrived at Geor-
gia, from Jamaica.

Yesterday se'nnight Thomas Harrison, master of the sloop
Jenny of Sunderland, made oath before Thomas Haggitt,
Esq; one of the Bailiffs and Justices of Scarborough, "That
about five o'clock in the morning of the 27th ult. being a
about a mile distant from Flamborough-Head, and quite calm,
he saw a vessel with St. George's colour flying, (which he
at first took to be an English frigate) running down against
the tide among a fleet of loaded and light colliers. That in
coming down she hoisted out her boat, filled her with men,
and sent her on board the Jenny, and captured her without
firing a gun, and sent to sail marked on board the frigate,
which proved to be a privateer, called Le Marquis de Seig-
nelay, of Havre de Grace, Francis Cotin, commander,
carrying about 20 guns: That the master remained on board

four hours, during which time she fired at and took two
loaded vessels, and also by her boat took five other small ves-
sels, loaded and light, and that whilst he was on board the
privateer two vessels appeared in sight: That the comman-
der of the privateer signified that he knew one of them to
be the Queen arm'd ship, and with some contempt expressed
she was of no force: That he (Thomas Harrison) ranfomed
his sloop for 80 guineas, and after he got on board her a-
gain he spoke the Queen arm'd ship; (in company with the
Content arm'd ship) and told the commander of the Queen,
of the privateer and her prizes, then in sight distant about four
or five miles to the eastward, the wind being about E. S. E.
blowing fresh: That the arm'd ships gave chase, but the
master presumed they could not come up with the privateer,
as she seemed to be a fast sailer. He further saith that the
privateer's pilot was an Englishman, and, as he thought, a
native of Yarmouth."

By another account from Scarborough, it was supposed
the above privateer was come up with, as a constant firing
was heard there on Friday in the afternoon to the southward,
an express having been sent to Hull on Thursday, to ac-
quaint any armed ship that might be laying there with the
above intelligence.

The above privateer also took and ranfomed two Sunder-
land brigs on the 22d ult. off Flamborough-Head.

A letter from Scarborough, dated April 30, says, "We
have had fresh visitors in the privateering way; three French
frigates were very near us this morning, and about eleven
o'clock four English frigates were perceived in chase of the
former, one of which came up with and fired a broadside at
the sternmost of the French frigates, passed her, and gave
immediate chase to the headmost frigate. They made a
running engagement, and were soon out of sight; but hope
a few hours will confirm a good account of them. This
coast has become a very hazardous one, as every week pro-
duces some disagreeable information of the depredations com-
mitted thereon."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board the Hazard
sloop of war, at Sunderland, to his friend in Leith, dated
2d May 1780.
"I have just time to write you, that we are going to sea
this tide, along with the Ferret cutter, to join the Ariadne,
Fury, Queen and Content armed ships, after some very hea-
vy privateers from 24 to 30 guns, that have been standing
close in shore, and taken a great many colliers. The Queen
has seven men wounded, and the Captain lost his arm: The
Ariadne one man killed. I hope we shall make a good ac-
count of the rascals."

This Day is published, price 8d.
And sold by JAMES DICKSON and CHARLES ELLIOT,
The End of Preaching, and the Way to attain it:
A SERMON,
Delivered in the High Church of Edinburgh, May 2. 1780,
At the opening of the Synod of Lothian and Tyndale,
By JOHN SCOTLAND, Minister of Linlithgow.

Two Recent CURES, performed by
SPILSBURY'S DROPS,
Prepared at the DISPENSARY, instituted 1773, in Mount Row, West-
minster Bridge, Surrey, for relief of the Poor.
Sold by CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookseller in Edinburgh.

MARY STORER, daughter of Joseph and Mary Storer, gardeners,
in Church Street, Lambeth, Surrey, was afflicted for near five
years with a violent crustaceous corrosive humour, which, after the Small
Pox, covered her head, and is commonly called a Scaled Head. She
was twenty months under the care of the Dispensary Sobo, eight months
an out-patient at the Westminster Infirmary, but grew worse at each
place. By the taking of Spilbury's Drops the grew visibly better in a
fortnight, and, by continuing them, is restored to her health, as if no
such symptoms had happened.

We, who are inhabitants of Lambeth, knowing the particulars of the
above, do testify the same, witness our hands,
April 20. 1780. THOMAS BROOKES, Baker.
THOMAS GRIGG, of the Canterbury Arms.

Also, MARY, the wife of PETER CAREWELL, now of Bill
Street, in the parish of Finsbury, but late of Stroud, in Kent, has, for
upwards of four years, been grievously afflicted with the Scoury, which
produced large eruptions, great ulcers on her hands, legs, and other parts
of her body, so as to render her offensive to the Family, and incapable
of going about her house. Three years since she went to Guy's Hospital,
where she continued seventeen weeks, but found no benefit. By taking
only Mr Spilbury's Drops she soon found relief, and, by a continuance,
the eruptions are now no more, the ulcers quite healed, and she is in
perfect health.

Witness to this Cure, THOMAS FISHER, Bookfel-
ler, of Rochester, joining to Stroud, near Fins-
bury in Kent.

N. B. These Drops are sold in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. with Folio
Bills; but, as the Medicine is greatly improved, agreeable to notice, the
price will be advanced in March 1781, to 5 s. and 8 s. per bottle.—
Mr Spilbury's Treatise on the Scoury, Gout, and Diet, containing the
particulars of sixty Cures, Price 1 s. 6 d. Second Edition, sent to read
gratis, by Mr
The Guinea Bottles to be had at the Proprietors, where all orders
are attend to, and letters sent with the usual compliment answered.

JUDICIAL SALE.
TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Friday the
14th day of July 1780, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock
afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, be-
fore the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,
The UNENTAILED SUBJECTS which belonged to the deceased
JAMES CAMPBELL of Rhythwood, consisting of
1. HOUSES and YARDS at Clayport, part of the Lands of Nether
Newtown, lying in the Barony parish of Glasgow, and shire of Lanark,
the proven rental whereof is L. 11 0 0
2. Yearly FEU-DUTIES, payable by the sub-
vassals in the said lands of Nether Newtown, the
proven rental whereof is 29 10 4 1-12ths
The Lands of Nether Newtown hold feu of Sir
John Maxwell of Pollock, for payment to, and relie-
ving Sir John of the following feu-duties:
To Sir John, 2 s. Scots, inde. L. 0 0 3
To the College of Glasgow 6 bolls mul-
ture malt, and 6 bolls oat meal; which,
converted at the annual proven conversion
of 2 l. Scots per boll, is 8 0 0
Augmentation to the old rental, 0 0 6 6-12ths
3 0 5 6-12ths
Free rent, L. 21 10 1 7-12ths
3. Acres and Rods of Land lying in the re-
royalty and burgh of Renfrew, and holding burghage
of the town of Renfrew, the proven yearly rental where-
of is 10 12 3
The first class being houses and yards, is valued
at fourteen years purchase, and the second and third
classes, being feu duties and burgh acres, are valued
at 20 years purchase; and the proven value and up-
set price of the whole subjects is L. 803 8 0 3-12ths
The title-deeds, rentals, and conditions of sale, will be seen in the
hands of Mess. John Callander, depute clerk of Session, and William
Artyon writes to the signet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Greenock.

ARRIVED.
May 3. Robt. Jones, from Carvin, flats; 4. Glasgow, Slater, from Lancaster, goods; Fly, Ward, from Liverpool, goods; Cumbræ Cutter, Capt. Crawford, and the Laine barge, Capt. Cunningham, from a cruise.

SAILED.
May 1. The Satisfaction armed ship, on a cruise.
Leith Shipping, May 3—6.

ARRIVED.
Eagle of Caron, Calder, from Caron, goods; Nelly, Glasgow, Tulloch, from Glasgow, ballast; Wm and Charles, Culter, from Hull, wood. And some vessels with coals, &c.

SAILED.
Frederica Sophia, Johnson, and Two Sisters, Pederfon, both of and for Easterrezer in ballast; Beatrix, Strong, for Archangel, in ditto; Three Friends, Kay, for Hull; John and Janet, Spittal, for Inverness; Peggy, Reid, for Montrose; Hibel, Harlow, for Alcmouth; Providence, Doig, for Montrose; Lady Anstruther, —, for Dunbar; Betty, Lyell, for Dundee; all with goods.—Wind W.

WANTED TO BORROW.

ANY sum from FIVE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, upon the most undoubted personal security.

For particulars, apply to Benjamin Moodie writer in Edinburgh.

STATE LOTTERY for IRELAND, 1780.

(By Authority of Parliament.)

ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-TWO Pounds to be gained by the purchasers of the 942 Chances, at One Shilling, and Two Shillings and Sixpence each.

Sold by JAMES MASON,

At his China Warehouse, Bridge-street, Edinburgh;

Who fold and paid the full money for many capital prizes in Lottery 1777.

For One Shilling only, a Number is given which will entitle the Bearer, if drawn	A Number is given for Two Shillings and Sixpence, which will entitle the Bearer, if drawn
Either of the 2 10000 to 501. each.	Either of the 2 10000 to 1201. each
2 5000 20	2 5000 50
5 2000 10	5 2000 20
11 1000 5	11 1000 10
16 500 2	16 500 5
5 200 1 10 0	5 200 3
30 100 0 10 0	30 100 1
100 50 0 5 0	100 50 0 10 0
300 20 0 2 6	300 20 0 5 0

Which I promise to pay, the full money, without any deduction, on demand, twenty days after the publication of the Numerical Book.

Allowance made to all shop-keepers, and others, who take a quantity to sell again; and all unfold will be taken back on the 24th June. A fine opportunity now offers for those who have children or servants, as they may indulge them at a small expence, and where there is as great a possibility of gaining as if they had expended more money. The punctuality in which I fulfilled my engagements to the public in Lottery 1777, the many capital prizes I paid, the number of chances I then fold, and the number of those already fold, convinces me of the satisfaction they give; and I hope the advantage here given will meet with the encouragement of the public in general.

Whole Tickets, 51. 10s.

Lottery begins drawing 24th June.—Not two blanks to a prize.

To be LET for the SEASON,

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS at Goshen, a little above Muffelburgh Links, and at a small distance from the Sea, and very commodious for persons intending bathing; well situated for retirement, very healthful and pleasant, and where persons may be provided with almost every family necessary.

TO LET, and to be entered to at Whitunday first,

THAT HOUSE, lying on the south side of the Calton-hill, possessed by David Wallace writer, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, garret room, and cellar fitted up with catacombs, and other conveniences. It opens by itself, being only a few steps up from the street.

For particulars, enquire at the house.—Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT Convenient HOUSE in Brown's Square belonging to and presently possessed by Miss Craufurds, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, besides kitchen, dressing rooms, and several other conveniences.

For particulars enquire at the house, which may be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, any hour after twelve.

The Furniture in the above Lodging will be SOLD by roup on Monday the 15th May instant. To begin at ten o'clock.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

Glasgow, April 27. 1780.

NOTWITHSTANDING of sundry former advertisements requiring the Creditors of BROWN and GRIERSON to lodge with Simon Brown merchant in Glasgow, or Joseph Crombie writer there, notes of their debts, and oaths to the verity, yet there are many of the Creditors who have not complied therewith. The Trustees being now resolved to make a dividend of the subject in their hands, give this further intimation to such as have not as yet given in their claims, to do it by the 22d day of May next, otherwise they cannot be included in the first dividend.

Not to be repeated.

For Strains, Bruises, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.

THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC CALLED

SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsam's Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the above-mentioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebuse Water, or Oppodeldoe for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and inflammatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp scorbutic Eruptions, particularly for that obstinate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there is scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made of use.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Mess. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES of TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Debuctions on the Lungs, healing the Rannels and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and shortness of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACHE.

To LET immediately, in the Village of Preston, near Prestonpas,

THREE FURNISHED BED-ROOMS, DINING-ROOM, and KITCHEN, with Closets, Cupboards, and other conveniences, handsomely finished, or to be set for three or five years unfurnished. The whole house consisting of six bed-rooms, dining-room, and kitchen, with a good large garret, and all manner of office-houses, a good garden full of fruit trees, a pigeon-house, a summer-house, and a small grass-park well fenced, which maintains a cow during the whole year. There is a fly or stage coach every lawful day between Edinburgh and Prestonpas.

For further particulars, apply at the house in Preston, or to Samuel Shaw writer in Edinburgh, Warriston's close.

Not to be repeated.

A FURNISHED HOUSE near Edinburgh, and near Sea-bathing, to LET.

To be LET furnished, for such a time as can be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Whitunday next.

THAT Large HOUSE in the Citadel of Leith, belonging to Mr Campbell, consisting of 14 rooms, besides two rooms in the attic floor, all fitted up in the modern taste. The dining-room is 21 by 14; the drawing-room 31 by 19; and the other rooms in good proportion. There is a very large kitchen, with coach-house, and stable for four horses, and every accommodation for a large family. There is at the back of the house a piece of ground laid out in walks and shrubbery. It is most agreeably situated close by the sea, commanding an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth. A small field for a cow may be had, if wanted.

The house may be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, betwixt twelve and two o'clock. And for particulars enquire of the proprietor, Mr Campbell writer to the signet, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 22d of May current, at Plenderketh, in the shire of Roxburgh,

The Whole STOCKING belonging to John Wright farmer there, consisting of Sheep of all kinds, Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, and a Bull; with sundry Utensils of Husbandry.

A SALE of BLACK CATTLE and SHEEP in ARGYLE-SHIRE.

IN consequence of the Minutes of a meeting of the Creditors of Robert Hope, tackman of Barbreck, in Craighill, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, **THE WHOLE STOCKING of BLACK CATTLE and SHEEP** on the lands possessed by the said Robert Hope; and that upon the days and at the places following, viz. Upon Friday the 19th and Saturday the 20th days of May current, at Turnalt in Craighill; on Monday the 22d May current, at Clackbreck in Knapdale; and on Tuesday the 23d of said month, at Lochgare,—the Stocking on the lands in the neighbourhood of these farms. The Stock of Black Cattle consists of tydie and dry Cows, heifers, and flots of different ages. And the Stock of Sheep, amounting to the number of 5000, consists of Ewes and Lambs; three and two year old Wedders, Ewe and Wedder Hogs; three, two, and year old Tups; all of the best fourth country kind, and in excellent condition. And also, a great quantity of Wool, of good quality.

Persons inclining to purchase any of the said subjects by private bargain betwixt and the days of sale, may apply to Alexander Campbell in Airdraighill, who has ample powers to dispose of the flock.—Gentlemen who are desirous of improving their flocks, can never meet with a more favourable opportunity than the present.

Credit will be given till Martinmas, the purchaser granting sufficient security for payment of the price at that term.

FARM in the neighbourhood of Forfar to LET.

To be LET by public roup within the house of Bailie Rennie vintner in Forfar, on Wednesday the 10th day of May curt. at 12 o'clock noon.

THE Farm of HATTOWN of CARSE, lying in the parish of Refcobie, and shire of Forfar. There is a neat steading of houses on the farm, which consists of 54 acres, three roads, and 2 falls of arable ground, and 8 acres, 2 roads, and 24 falls of meadow pasture, Scots measure. The soil is remarkably good, well watered, and within half a mile of the loch of Forfar, where there is inexhaustible marle.

The conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Ure Sheriff-clerk of Forfar.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office,

Back Stairs, Parliament-close.

THE Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, considering that the insuring from Losses by Fire tends to the public utility; and finding that they are possessed of a stock sufficient to enable them to make the benefit of their insurance more extensive, continue to insure houses and other buildings, household furniture, goods, &c. any where through Scotland, from loss and damage by fire, agreeable to the tenor of their printed proposals, copies of which may be had at the office gratis.

The Table of Annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.

Sums insured.	Common Insur.	Hazard Insur.	Double Haz. Insur.
per annum.	per annum.	per annum.	per annum.
Any sum not exceeding 100.	2 s.	3 s.	5 s.
From 100 to 1000.	2 s. per cent.	3 s. per cent.	5 s. per cent.
Above 1000 l. to 2000.	2 s. 6d. per cent.	4 s. per cent.	7 s. 6d. per cent.
Above 2000 l. to 3000.	2 s. 6d. per cent.	5 s. per cent.	

N. B. Such persons as are insured in this Office, and who moved their household furniture or goods, by reason of the fire that happened in the West Bow on Saturday last, will, upon application made, receive payment of the damage or loss sustained by such removal.

Edinburgh, 1st May 1780.

THE EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York,

And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the same Road, SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the Crown and Thistle, Great-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackson's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Cross Keys, Wood Street, London: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	1. 1 1 0
From Newcastle to York,	1 1 0
And from York to London,	2 2 0

L. 4 17 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3 s. 3d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3 d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2 d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1 s. 1 d. per lib. and from York to London 3 d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, A NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkcubright, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from Patrick Heron's, at the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of their public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared to good accommodation on their part.

BREWERY, &c. at PRESTONPAS,

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Mr David vintner in Prestonpas, upon Saturday the 30th May curt. at 11 o'clock noon.

ALL and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, with the Cellars, Brewhouse, Storehouse, Cellars, Stables, and other Office-houses, formerly advertised, which belonged to William White, brewer in Prestonpas, disposed by him to Trustees for his creditors.

The whole bounds of houses is in very good repair; and as the subjects will be set up at a very moderate price, they are well worth the attention of purchasers, particularly of those who intend to carry on any branch of the brewing or distillery, or any other public business.

The title-deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Cunningham writer, West Bow. William White will show the subjects.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following SUBJECTS, being part of BAILLIE'S LAND, in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalen Chapel, viz.

1. Two LAIGH SHOPS and HOUSES, presently rented, the one at 101. the other at 111.

2. The FOURTH STOREY of this Land, consisting of a general dining-room, a very handsome drawing-room 19 feet square by 13 feet high, three bed-rooms on the same flat; a kitchen, a garret room with vents, and 2 smaller ones, all entering within the house; a good cellar fitted up with catacombs, and many other conveniences. The dining room and drawing room have each a marble chimney-piece, and are otherwise neatly finished in the modern taste. As the proprietor is disposed to part with this lodging at a moderate rate, it will accommodate a large family at no great expence. The house and the two shops are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A large AREA, lying immediately to the north, and entering from the court of the same tenement. Upon a part of it there is now built a good stable of three stalls, and several half houses. This area might suit the purpose of different manufacturers.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain for all or any part of the premises.

LANDS in FIFE to be SOLD or FEUED.

To be SOLD, by private bargain, the following parts of the Estate of LUTHRIE, remaining unfold, lying in the parish of Craighill, and county of Fife, viz.

Lot I. The Farm of CARPHUN, containing about 99 acres, besides extensive pasture-grounds, the present free rent of this farm is 78 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling. The purchaser will be entitled to a freehold-qualification in the county of Fife, burdened with a life-rent-vote.

Lot II. The East Farm of LUTHRIE, consisting of about 300 acres, and paying of free rent 57 l. 12 s. 11 d. Sterling, which, with the rent and feu-duty payable for Brumton, added to this lot, makes the rent amount to 65 l. 6 s. 5 d. 3d. Sterling. The purchaser will hold of the purchaser of Lot I. for payment of a small feu-duty.

Lot III. The Lands of BALMEIDIESIDE, consisting of 207 Scots acres. The present free rent is 91 l. 3 s. 2 d. Sterling, and is the same that was paid fifty years ago. This Lot holds of a subject superior, in payment of a trifling feu-duty.

As a sale is much wanted, the premises amounting in free year rent, to 235 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3d. Sterling, will be fold or feued, jointly, or in the lots before mentioned, at very reasonable rates. And proposals in these views may be given in to the persons after-mentioned betwixt the 20th May next. Any person wishing to view the above lands may call at the house of Luthrie.

The title-deeds, rental, and plans of the forefard lands may be seen in the hands of Samuel Mitchellson junior, clerk to the signet, or of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the inventories of the title-deeds, and of the rental, will be seen in the hands of James Cairns writer in Cupar-Fife, to any of whom proposals for buying or feuing may be given in.

By TRUSTEES for behoof of CREDITORS,

And at the desire of intended purchasers.

In consequence of an adjournment, there is to be exposed to sale, within the George Inn Dumfries, upon Thursday the 3th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, jointly, or in such parcels as purchasers shall incline, **The Lands and Estate** which belonged to the deceased William Rorison of Ardoch, consisting of the following particulars, viz.

ALL and Whole, **THE LANDS and ESTATE** which belonged to Mr Rorison of Ardoch, lying in the parish of Dalry and Stewartry of Kirkcubright, consisting of the following particulars, viz.

1. The Lands of ARDOCH, with the Mansion-house, Garden, Orchard, and Offices, possessed by John Milligan, without a tack, at a rent of 1. 60 0 0
2. The Lands of OVER and NETHER BARLAES, possessed by William and David Coltart, per tack, for which a considerable gratuum was paid, at a rent of 36 2 4
3. The Lands of ARNDARROCH, BRIDGEMERK, and GARRYARD HOUSES, at Bridge of Ken, and pertinents, possessed by William Ferguson, at a rent of 61 11 1
4. The Land of CULMERK, possessed by William Hastings, at a rent of 36 2 3
5. The NEWMILL of Culmerk, and Lands possessed by Samuel Caran, at the yearly rent of 4 14 1
6. The Lands of MARSCAIG and CAIRNY HILL, possessed by Gilbert M'Credie, at the yearly rent of 23 10 1
7. The HOUSES and YARDS in St John's Clachan, possessed by Alexander and William M'Naughts, at an yearly rent of 2 10 0
8. A TANNERIE, BARK-MILL, and pertinents, lying in the burgh of New Galloway, possessed by Samuel Shaw, at a rent of 1 10 0

L. 254 0 7

The Mansion-house of Ardoch is beautifully situated upon a small lake. The lands are ornamented and sheltered with old planting, and natural wood; whereof 130 l. worth may be instantly fold. The lands are divided into ten different inclosures; they join the lands of Barley, which abound with peat, (a very scarce and valuable article in that part of the country) and both these farms contain about 1700 acres good arable and pasture ground. The other lands of Arndarroch, Culmerk, Marscaig, and Cairnyhill, consisting of 1764 Scots acres, lie contiguous, and are pleasantly situated between the river Ken and Blarh water. There is on these lands, a considerable quantity of natural wood and planting; 60 l. worth whereof may be instantly cut and sold; with a good corn-mill and public house at the Bridge of Ken; and are the best relief pasture lands in that part of the country.

There is an elegant Loft in the church of Dalry, and which the purchaser of the whole estate will be entitled to, which coil upwards of 60 l. and the church being lately rebuilt, can coil no expence to the purchaser for many years.

The whole lands abound with great plenty of black and red game: Hold blanch of the Crown; are valued in the cess-books at 687 l. Scots. And Maricaig is returned to a half merk land of old extent.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole lands will be exposed at 24 years purchase of the above rents; and by a moderate estimate made, at the expiration of the present tacks, the estate may rise to 340 l. yearly.

But, if the lands are put up in different parcels, those which have paid gratiums will be exposed at a higher price than those which have paid none. The loft in the church will, in that case, be proportioned by a minute in the articles of roup, and the yearly stipend payable out of the whole estate is only 5 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, plans of the grounds, and articles of roup, to be seen in hands of John Syme writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and copies thereof lodged with David Newall writer in Dumfries.

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